

THE CENTINEL

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION



April, 1971

Volume 18, Number 4

Choice BU Coins in Stock

DIMES BU

	P	D	S
1916	14.00	—	—
1920	15.00	—	—
1924	29.50	—	—
1926	17.50	—	—
1928	15.00	—	—
1929	10.50	17.50	22.50
1930	20.00	NM	—
1934	10.00	18.00	NM
1935	4.50	25.00	9.50
1936	3.00	17.50	11.00
1937	2.75	7.50	7.50
1938	5.00	12.00	8.75
1939	2.50	3.00	10.00
1940	2.00	2.25	2.25
1941	2.25	2.50	2.75
1942	1.50	1.75	3.00
1943	1.50	1.75	1.75
1944	1.50	1.50	1.75
1945	1.50	1.50	1.60
1945 Micro S	—	—	12.50
1946	.50	.90	1.40
1947	1.40	1.75	1.75
1948	2.50	1.65	1.65
1949	8.00	2.50	14.50
1950	2.00	2.25	9.00
1951	1.75	1.00	7.75
1952	1.00	.70	2.25
1953	.90	.60	1.00
1954	.50	.50	1.25
1955	2.00	1.50	1.00
1956	.35	.45	NM
1957	.35	.80	NM
1958	.90	.40	NM
1959 PD thru 1964 PD @			.35
Set 1934 PD thru 1945 PDS			150.00

QUARTERS BU

	P	D	S
1920	42.00	—	—
1928	—	47.50	—
1929	—	55.00	—
1930	40.00	NM	47.50
1932	20.00	—	120.00
1934	13.00	72.50	NM
1934	22.50	LIGHT MOTTO	
1935	10.00	69.50	37.50
1936	8.25	275.00	35.00
1937	8.50	15.00	60.00
1938	47.50	NM	30.00
1939	7.50	10.50	32.50
1940	12.50	42.50	7.50
1941	3.00	6.00	7.50
1942	2.50	3.75	18.50
1943	2.50	4.25	5.50
1944	1.50	3.50	3.25
1945	1.35	4.00	2.50
1946	1.25	3.75	5.75
1947	2.00	2.25	5.50
1948	1.50	3.00	2.75
1949	12.50	6.00	NM
1950	1.75	2.00	3.75
1951	1.25	1.25	7.50
1952	1.50	1.50	3.00
1953	2.00	1.25	2.00
1954	1.25	1.50	1.50
1955	2.25	5.00	NM
1956	1.25	1.00	NM
1957	1.00	1.00	NM
1958	2.50	.85	NM
1959 PD thru 1964 PD @			.85
Set 1941PDS-1964PD @			141.50

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

In one of my prior messages, I indicated that I was in the process of reviewing our By-Laws for the purpose of presenting amendments for consideration by the members at our next Convention. I have completed the necessary revisions which have been approved by your Governing Board and appear verbatim in this issue of the Centinel. I would like to explain briefly the purposes of the amendments.

The first amendment relates to Article II, Section 8, of the By-Laws. That section presently provides that membership applications are accepted provisionally and must be approved by the membership at the annual meeting, after publication of the applicants' names in the Centinel. The deadline for the last issue of the Centinel prior to our Convention membership meeting is March 10th. Under our present rules, if a proposed member submits his application on or after March 11, 1971, it is too late for his name to be presented to the next membership meeting and he will have to wait until April or May of 1972 in order to have his application approved by the membership. In the meantime, he must pay his dues, have no voting rights and CSNS can deprive him of other membership rights. Our revision of Section 8 is intended to substitute a procedure whereby the applicants' names will be published in the Centinel, members will be given an opportunity to object and such objections will be determined by the Governing Board.

Our next proposed amendment relates to the provisions of Article II, pertaining to the expulsion and suspension of members. Under our present By-Laws we cannot expel a person convicted of a crime without giving him a hearing before our Governing Board. The Board should



George D. Hatie

not be required to review a criminal's case and endeavor to determine whether or not the court was wrong in the conviction. Under the proposed amendments, members officially charged with committing a criminal offense may be suspended and those who may have been convicted and whose appeal periods have expired may be expelled, without the necessity of a complaint being filed and an additional hearing granted.

Our next recommended change relates to Article V, Section 5, which requires that a mail vote be adopted by 10 members of the Governing Board. We presently only have 12 board members as a result of vacancies. Although we hope there will be no vacancies in the future, it is conceivable that there could be less than 10 members responding to a vote. It is our recommendation that the requirement of 10 be changed to two-thirds.

The present Article VIII, Section 2,

requires approval of By-Law changes at the annual membership meeting, precluding any modifications for a period of one year. Other organizations permit the Governing Board to change the By-Laws. All members have a right to vote for the Governing Board whereas the members present at a convention are not representative of the entire membership. For that reason, we suggest that Article VII, Section 2, be amended to enable the Governing Board to modify the By-Laws, but propose that any changes in

the composition of the Governing Board or the voting rights of the members must be approved by the membership.

If you have any objection to the changes, please either write me or express your views at the Convention Membership Meeting where the amendments will be voted upon.

I am looking forward to seeing you during the Convention.

Cordially,
GEORGE HATIE
President

NEW MEMBERS SINCE THE OCTOBER ISSUE OF THE CENTINEL 1970

2261	Mrs. Loretto M. Farrell	St. Louis, Mo.
2262	Sam A. Filliccia	Detroit, Mich.
2263	Jake Hendin	St. Louis, Mo.
2264	Dr. Byron M. Stuart	Boonville, Mo.
2265	Charles E. Hileman	Granite City, Ill.
2266	Marvin A. Burnette	St. Louis, Mo.
2267	John Clinton Hadley	Champaign, Ill.
2268	Don B. Horn	Shelbyville, Ill.
2269	Ronald M. Murphy	Springfield, Ill.
2270	Roger L. Munie	Belleville, Ill.
2271	Theodore L. Craige	Roslyn Heights, N.Y.
2272	Timothy I. March	Clare, Ill.
2273	James V. Pilolli	Youngstown, Ohio
2274	Edwin B. Strauss	Chicago, Ill.
2275	William E. Seay	East Peoria, Ill.
2276	Jewell M. Seay	East Peoria, Ill.
2277	Calumet Numismatic Club	Munster, Ind.
2278	Marion G. Johnson	Glenwood, Iowa
2279	Sylvia Haffner	La Mesa, Cal.
2280	Robert Kolasa	Otis, Ind.
2281	Thomas Kolbrener	St. Louis, Mo.
2282	Thomas E. Waggoner	Kansas City, Mo.
2283	Bob Medlar	Lubbock, Texas
2284	Gary Sturtridge	Kansas City, Kansas
2285	Henry Leonhardt, Fr.	Clayton, Mo.
2286	Richard Long	Corpus Christi, Texas
2287	Robert E. Westfall	Columbus, Ohio
2288	Donald L. Swanson	Houston, Texas
2289	Samuel W. Graefe	St. Louis, Mo.
2290	Norbert J. Radtke	St. Louis, Mo.
2291	Emanuel M. Sulkes	Southfield, Mich.

RUSSIA — ROMANOVS AND ROUBLES

Daniel C. Parker

For many years, in talks and articles, the writer has stressed the importance of knowing the History of a people when researching the coinage. Often the devices used on coinage reflect the culture and lore of the nation being studied. It is indeed thrilling when one has the opportunity of studying the coinage of ones ancestors. Recently, your correspondent acquired a collection of Russian coinage, mostly the minor and relatively scarcer specimens. Being a son of an immigrant from Russian dominated Poland and having some facility with the languages of the central part of Europe, the study became utterly fascinating!

To begin with, Russians are not a closely knit people. A glance at any map or the globe will reveal that distances from one extreme to another are tremendous. To the far-east, the Mongolian influence is strong. To the south, nearness of the Turkish and Islamic peoples make that a predominant influence. In the Central part of Russia, a strong Slovene culture tends to overshadow all others. Russians, as a distinct people, have existed for roughly 2000 years. The ancient Greeks knew them as the "Scythians." Tribes and clans populated an area on the east bank of the Danube. With growth of population (and probably exhaustion of food supply, the tribes and clans migrated eastward. Because travel also necessitates man's most vital need, water, they moved along paths and settled near streams and rivers. Many of the clans moved northward and settled what is now the Lithuanian and Estonian country. Others took more central courses and settled along the Don, the Volga, and other water arteries. Some populated

the core of Europe, Poland, Slovakia, Croatia, etc.

Being a nomadic people, they had no pretensions of setting up large and powerful groups. All were jealous of their freedom, as men have always been! About the year 800, a family in the area which now includes Moscow, became ambitious, and subjugated several nearby clans. The beginning of Russia Imperialism had come! Several brothers succeeded in the setting up of a dynasty. Gradually, remember, travel was extremely difficult in these vast regions, they also conquered more of the clans. A loosely knit federation was drawn. Some of the clans and ethnic groups resisted strongly. The Lithuanians are prime examples. Most of the Slavic tongues bear strong resemblance to one another. The Lithuanians, however, bear no resemblance to the Slavic. Here are a people who cherish their independence, their culture, and their identity! For many centuries, the use of money as a means of exchange was relatively small. They did have coinage, but it seems that each of the widely scattered groups had a unit coinage of their own. As has been the custom of people since the very beginning of coinage, they buried hoards and of Russian Coinage is housed in the Hermitage, the National Museum of Russia, in Leningrad. Its curator, Dr. Spasskey, is undoubtedly the most knowledgeable person in the world on the subject of Russian coinage. He stated that the collection of coins housed in the Hermitage, has doubled and trebled since the days of the Soviet revolution. All because of large hoards which were buried or secreted in the churches and monas-

teries of Russia. With today's methods of tracing and dating of Numismatic materials, knowledge has increased a hundred-fold.

The article is titled Romanovs and Roubles. We are fast coming to the Romanov era. Ivan III, known as the Terrible, ruled Russia in the early 16th century. He was a tyrant, cruel, and somewhat of a madman. He did establish a mint at Moscow. For some time, the author had suspected that the pieces which are called 'wire money', were actually an entirely different beast. After long study, the writer concluded that the specimens called wire money, were really 'silver drops'. Named that because of the method of manufacture. Technology was very rudimentary back in those times. Although metal was plentiful in Russia, the coining of metal was not advanced. Silver drops were quite simply made. A die was cut into metal, or perhaps some softer material, possibly soapstone. Silver, even then, an attractive metal, was melted in a crucible, drops poured into the die, and then struck with another die or hammered by this die. If the drop happened to be too large, it was trimmed to a smaller size or the desired size. No true finesse, no pains taken to establish a firm unit by weight. Naturally, those required to take this money would insist upon the largest sizes. It was **not** a question of diameter, because the crude method of manufacture did not strike coins upon planchets as we know them today. Somewhere along the years, it was probably pointed out by a craftsman of sorts, that drawing or casting the silver into wire or bars, could make the weight or size of the coins much more standard. Now we come into the 'wire money' type. A bit was cut from the wire or bar, laid into a die, and then hammered with another die until it was flattened and expanded into

the desired size.

The author was elated when a dear friend presented him with a pair of choice specimens of the wire money. It is obvious they were cut from longer pieces, because the markings are indicative of the process. Again it is possible to interject something to expand our knowledge of Russian coinage. The Russian term for cut or to cut, is Rubit. Could we now assume that the term Rouble is taken from Rubit? Certainly it is possible.

Ivan the Terrible was **not** a Romanov. Although he had pretensions enough to have himself called Czar (taken from the latin Caesar) he was a crude although ambitious man. He bore a son who by Ivan's standards would be called a weakling. A man who did not insist on the oppression of his subjects. In fact, Ivan the IV, named a "Duma," a body much as our Congress or Senate, to help in ruling Russia. The Duma consisted of underlings, Dukes, landowners, propertied people in the land. They met seldom and were not quite powerful enough to force any great changes in the overall life of the land. The larger proportion of the people of the nation were no more than peons, dependent on the kindness or largesse of the lord whom they served. They were born on his land, toiled in tilling it for him, married a female who also belonged to the property, and died and were buried in the estate. The ease or difficulty of their lives was absolutely dependent upon the Lord of the Estate or Manor! He owned them, fed them, and buried them, even as we would with beasts of burden.

It has earlier been mentioned that many of the Duchys coined their own money. Some of it quite crude, but surprisingly, some quite handsome. Ivan the Terrible, also caused coins to be struck at his newly established Mint. A study of these revealed some-

thing to this author. The device used on one side of the coin was very reminiscent of the "St. George slaying the dragon" device used on British coinage, even today. A Horseman, lance pointed upward or downward (both are used) evidently in mortal combat with some beast or 'thing'! Having a Duma, freed Ivan IV, of much of the everyday tedium of settling small details of ruling a large and now powerful nation. The Duma seldom met, did very little, but it brought out petty jealousies among those serving on it. A period of unrest set into Russia.

Several pretenders to the Czardom rose. One, is this author's favorite, Lzedimitri, or, the False Dimitri. In one year, by pretending to be an illegitimate son of Ivan's, he succeeded in making himself so loved by the people, that he was killed. The body was hung in Red Square, (yes, even then, there was a Red Square) for 24 hours. It was then burned, and the ashes fired from a cannon. Although cruel, certainly this bit of History must remain as testimony to the fervor with which he was hated! A streak of cruelty seems to run in the Russian peoples. It is apparent to the writer that it was forced on them by the difficulty of the life they lived! Cold winters, short growing seasons, periodical droughts, and no visible silver lining to the dark clouds in their lives!

In the 1600s, unrest followed unrest. Finally, in 1682, the Duma, elected one of its members to the throne of Russia. Imagine, in an autocracy such as Russia, an election to the Czardom! The elected became the first of the Romanovs. Michael was his name. A rather mild man, not driven by ambition! Upon Michael's death, an autocrat assumes the throne. Trouble piled upon trouble, and he too was ousted. The palace guard at this time were the 'Streltsy.' A group se-

lected for their firmness and cruelty, probably. They fought for recognition and for personal gain. Loyalty was unknown to the Czar or even to each other.

Finally, in the 1730s, a strong Czar appeared. He took the throne along with a half-wit brother. The brother was content to run around the palace, playing soldier, while the throne was occupied by a sister, who was to act until both Peter and the half-wit brother attained majority. Peter took the opportunity to travel around Europe and see the wonders other nations had accomplished in the field of technology. He, after ascending the throne, became one of the outstanding Czars of Russia. The one we know as Peter the Great. He built a navy, defeated the Swedes and Finns, settled the Polish question, and all in all, was a great leader, who took Russia out of the dark ages. He was a Romanov, was succeeded by Romanovs, but the line was being watered down. The last of the Romanovs, Nicholas II, was just 1/256th a Romanov. The Romanovs had great eyes for the German States Princesses. After Peter the Great, other weak Czars ruled. Until Catherine the Great, no outstanding leadership was given Russia. This was a time that leadership would have possibly carried Russia into greatness. The country was rich in natural resources, all it needed was technology. Catherine began her rule well. She encouraged compulsory schooling for her subjects. Other changes were promoted, but the Autocracy of the Romanovs was still strong. They detested infringement of their God-given right to rule. After Catherine, the Czar decided education for the masses was dangerous and it came non-compulsory.

During all these years, the quality of coinage as well as the quantity of coinage improved. The Russian double

headed Eagle became the principal device. The obverses, especially in the minor coins were most spectacular. Some of the multiple kopeks were adorned with high relief monograms that were most beautiful. Greed and high living, extreme jealousy, avarice, all contributed to making Russian coinage scarce. It was decreed illegal to hoard coins. Prosperity might have forced dissatisfaction with the Romanovs. As soon as on Czar or Czarina died, the coins of that ruler were called in and either over-struck or melted down. Value was debased. One of the Czar called in the coinage of his predecessor, melted them down, and caused them to be restruck into coins of his regime. The catch — he struck 40 kopeks out of the metal he had taken from 13 kopecks of the preceding ruler! There was no quality control as such. Silver was alloyed, and alloyed again. Until the coins of Russia reached the outside world, no one questioned the value. Upon the circulation with other nations, merchants and governments demanded full value for value given. It was discovered that many of the coins were not 50% fine! Artistically, however, they were second to none! Some of the finest samples of the Engravers art are seen in the commemorative medals of Russia. This writer's personal favorite is the so-called Family Rouble! A scarce and valuable, crown size piece, which bore the head of the Czar surrounded by individual portraits of the Czarina and their children. This is the 1½ Rouble coin caused to be struck by Alexander. A truly beautiful specimen that certainly has not been surpassed as far as art and beauty are concerned!

The Russian mind was obviously unique when it came to denomination. They struck various values. The ½ kopeck, 1 kopeck and multiple kopecks. Some in the value of 3 and 4 kopecks

and then further, the 10, 15, and 20 kopecks. The United States at one time authorized and struck 3 cent and 20 cent coins which were to be used for specific purposes. They were highly unpopular and were quickly discontinued. In the Russian monetary system, it appears obvious that odd denominations were struck for the purpose of debasing coinage used in internal business. The populace was uneducated and uninformed. Illiteracy was so prevalent that on many of the coins, dots, raised in the surface were used to denote the value of that coin. One thing appears clearly, the Romanovs were not a modest dynasty, nor were they filled with humility! Portraits were used on most obverses, inscriptions read, "Czar of ALL Russias." One of the homelier of the Czarinas was Catherine. A study of her portrait certainly gives one the attraction she had for her admirers. Obviously, if she were ousted as ruler, she could be harnessed to a plow and used in cultivating the fields!

Not only were the Russian rulers first in minting odd and various denomination coins but they also minted the first of the Platinum coins. Today, technology and science have taught us that Platinum is more valuable than Gold. It is used in alloying steel to make it super-hard. By itself platinum is extremely difficult to work. Its melting point is so high that the crucible melts before the metal contained in it does. More accurately, the putting of Platinum into its molten state can be compared to welding, so high is its melting point! Russia had discovered platinum among its mineral deposits. Quite frequently, platinum is found in the near proximity of gold. Because, like gold, platinum is nearly impervious to the ravages of weather, it was decided it might be an ideal metal for fabricating coins. Quite attractive, a silvery color, planchets were struck

and then coins of 3, 6, and 12 rouble denomination were struck on the planchets. Only a few years ago, these could be had by the collector at most reasonable prices. Their value today has skyrocketed immensely. They are available and in quite good condition. The nature of platinum, its hardness compared to other metals, assure the collector that wear will occur on almost anything it comes into contact with, before the platinum coin wears.

As an interesting sidelight, counterfeiters once struck coins in platinum, gilded them, and then pawned them off on unsuspecting takers. The gilding, of course, wore off long before the platinum was even smoothed. Russia, as all monarchies, minted gold. It is this writer's opinion that gold was minted primarily as a 'prestige' coin. Early in the Romanov history, denominations of $\frac{1}{2}$ rouble were minted. Later, the smallest denomination became the 5 rouble coin. Those of Nicholas II, the last of the Romanovs, were and are, quite common. Choice specimens may be had for as little as \$15. The other denominations of the gold coins were: $7\frac{1}{2}$ rouble, 10 rouble, 16 rouble, 25 rouble, and finally, the $37\frac{1}{2}$ rouble, why the fractional multi-roubles? Most likely a whim of the Czar caused them to be struck. They were called in denominations of 5 roubles, 'Imperials.' Thus the $7\frac{1}{2}$ rouble became the $1\frac{1}{2}$ imperial, etc.

Today, the U.S.S.R. is mining gold. Quantities are kept strictly secret. Because of the widespread espionage system used by the 'Red,' it is the opinion of the author that it is used primarily to support the spy system. Minor coins of the Soviet Union are quite commonplace and just a short while back, for the very first time, it was advertised

in Numismatic publications that the U.S.S.R. would make choice current specimens available to the general of excellence in troops and used as public, world-wide, for a reasonable sum. In the early days of the U.S.S.R., coins of the Czar were called in, logically, to 'erase the memory of the Czars!' One gold coin has been issued by the U.S.S.R. It is called the Chervonetz. Strangely, this was the term applied by Ivan the Terrible to the gold coins his troops were decorated with after battles. They were a sign medals. Some were drilled and sewn to the sleeve of a uniform. History does indeed, repeat itself. Other coins of gold have been struck by Czars and called Chervonetz. Chervony is the Russian word for 'red.' So strange that the Chervonetz should be a badge denoting courage, granted by the Czar, and then struck as a Chervonetz or 'red' coin to be used as international payment for value received.

It has been said, "Truth is stranger than fiction!" In this case, truth is not only stranger than fiction, if it were written as fiction, it would be unbelievable!!!! It would also be quite modern. In a day and age when four-letter words and raw life are the mode, Catherine would be right 'with it'! Here was a woman who felt that 7 or 8 men any given night was quite normal. Intrigue galore — the 'convenient' passing of a Czar when his wife managed to take the reins of Empire.

The characters who were so real and true in Russian history — the Potemkins, the Rasputins, and others, a study of Numismatic history is a study in "Truth which is stranger than fiction."

See You at the CSNS Convention — May 14-16, 1971!



The first of South Africa's regularly issued crown-size coins honored the 1947 visit of England's Royal Family to the southernmost African nation. With only 300,000 pieces coined for circulation, plus 5,600 proof specimens (released singly and in sets), the coin is popular with "type coin" collectors, and its low mintage figures are typical of most dates included in the 18-year crown series.

Modern South African Crowns: A Challenge for Date Collectors

— by *Rollie Finner*

"Almost everybody wants to know about South Africa! Often it is in the headlines and throbs in the world's conscience like a blister on the heel of the African continent," writes the Rt. Rev. Joost de Blank, former Archbishop of Cape Town and Metropolitan of the Anglican Church in South Africa.

"A country ruled by an oligarchy whose forefathers came from Europe, it is the only nation in the world where there is a sizable minority of white people in a country predominantly black, and the whites in fact constitute almost one-fifth of the total population of 19 million people," according to de Blank.

With the establishment of a permanent "refreshment station," near present-day Cape Town, for ship-weary travelers of the Dutch East India Company, Dr. Jan van Riebeeck is considered the founder of a colony which

from that date, April 7, 1652, would develop into one of the world's important nations.

From the early colonial days, the political changes in South Africa, the various Republics, the Union of South Africa, and now the Republic of South Africa, have stimulated a great interest in the coinage of this country.

Although the coins of several nations were used in South Africa at different times, it was not until 1874 that the first truly South African coinage was issued by President Thomas F. Burgers, and his "colonial coins" now are exceedingly rare.

In 1892, somewhat as promotional pieces for his election campaign, the then-president, Stephanus J. P. Kruger issued a nine piece set of coins which included the first five-shilling crown, the first such denomination to be coined

and the last to appear for the ensuing half century.

The modern series of South African crown-size coins began with the issue of 1947 when the Union Government commemorated the visit of the English Royal Family with the issuance of a silver (.800 fine) five-shilling piece. The reverse design chosen was a fine portrayal of a Springbok, the South African gazelle, pictured against a karroo background. The design was executed by the South African sculptor, Coert Steynberg. Total mintage amounted to 305,600 pieces.

Thereafter, the crown was retained as part of the coinage of the country and was struck each year through 1960, though several major and minor changes took place in the series during those and following years:

—In 1948, following the partition of India and the consequent change in the royal title, the obverse inscription was changed from GEORGIUS VI REX IMPERATOR to GEORGIUS SEXTUS REX.

—Then because of the steeply increasing price of silver, in 1951 the silver

content of the crown was reduced from 80% to only 50%. And a minor change in the reverse inscription should be noted: 5 SHILLINGS was changed to read "5 S."

—1952 was an anniversary year, according to South African history, and to mark the tercentenary of the establishment of the European settlement of the Cape a special reverse design was introduced. By Marion Walgate, the commemorative design depicted van Riebeeck's ships entering Table Bay, near Cape Town, and mintage that year totaled 1,725,500 pieces.

—With the death of England's King George VI and the assumption of the throne by Elizabeth II in 1953, the youthful Queen's profile replaced her father's on Commonwealth coinage. Artist Mary Gillick executed the portrait which has become familiar to virtually all collectors of world coins.

—1960 saw the 50th anniversary of the Union honored with design changes on the crown. A depiction of the Union Buildings of Pretoria replaced the Queen's effigy, and for the reverse an



India's independence in 1948 from English domination brought about a change in the obverse inscription. The design, as pictured to the left, remained unchanged through 1952 when South Africa marked the 300th year of its founding with the commemorative reverse design below. Queen Elizabeth II groced the abverse fram 1953 through 1959.



enlargement of the Union coat-of-arms replaced the Springbok.

A noteworthy change occurred in the coins of South Africa when the country became a Republic and left the Commonwealth in May, 1961. Decimal coinage was introduced. Instead of pounds, shillings and pence, new coinage units — rands and cents — were produced, and rather than a five-shilling coin, there was a 50¢ denomination of the same size and same metallic content of previous five-shilling issues. Officially released on February 14, 1961, the new series featured a facing bust of van Riebeeck surrounded by the national motto, UNITY IS STRENGTH, in English and Afrikaans as the obverse design.

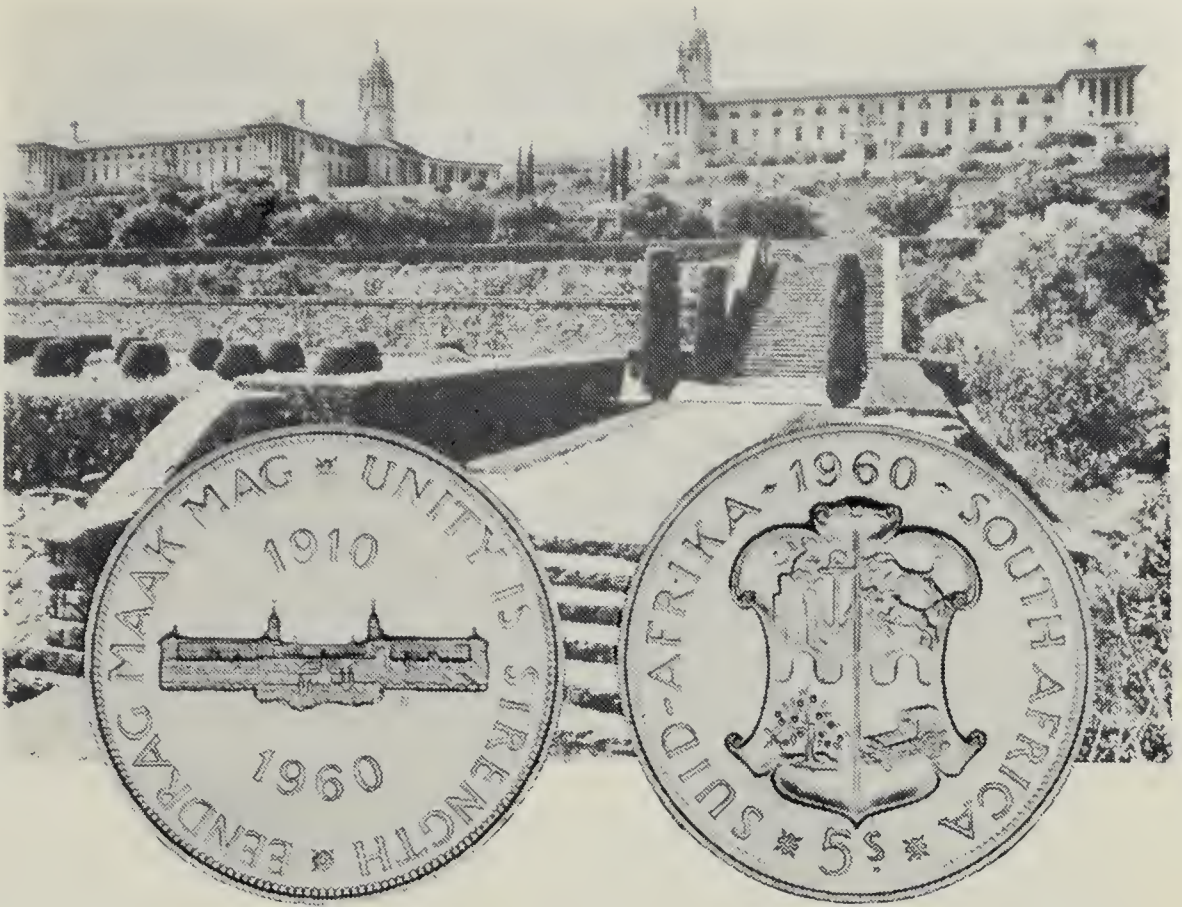
Only a few years later, with the passage of the "South African Mint and Coinage Act for 1964," silver was replaced with nickel, and the sizes and weights of all denominations were greatly reduced. Thus ended a series of full size (38.5mm) crowns which had spanned 18 years.

Ironically, though, after making her decision to eliminate silver from her coinage, South Africa introduced a new coin in 1965, the silver one-rand piece. Though smaller (only 32.5mm) than previous crowns, the silver one-rand coin contained the same high silver content

as did its pre-1951 cousins — 80%. And not only did the new denomination feature a new profile bust of van Riebeeck (instead of the previous facing portrait),

Fitting companions to South Africa's five-shilling and fifty-cent crown-size coins are the silver one-rand coins introduced in 1965. Approximately equal quantities have been produced each year bearing the nation's name in the English and Afrikaans languages, the exception being 1965 when 27,329 specimens in English and only 85 in Afrikaans were produced, the latter struck for inclusion in specially prepared presentation sets for VIPs attending a "first striking" ceremony at the Mint. The silver one-rand served as a commemorative issue in 1967 and 1969.





Pretoria's stately Union Buildings (government offices) appeared on the 1960 five-shilling coin to mark the 50th anniversary of formation of the Union. The South African coat-of-arms dominated the reverse. (Photo courtesy of South African Information Service.)

it was issued bearing the name of the country in one language only — SUID - AFRIKA or SOUTH AFRICA — on the obverse to the right of the bust. All previous issues had been bilingual and had shown the name of the country in both English and Afrikaans.

The obverse portrait was designed by chief medallist of the South African Mint, Thomas Sasseen. The reverse, designed

by Jan van Zyl, depicts a rearing Springbok with the denomination below and the Latin SOLI DEO GLORIA (Glory to God Alone) above.

During 1967, for one year only, the silver one-rand piece bore the portrait of the late Dr. Hendrik Frensch Verwoerd, first prime minister of the Republic, who was tragically assassinated in the Chamber of the House of Assem-



bly, Cape Town, on September 6, 1966.

The silver one-rand of 1969 bears the effigy of the late Dr. T. E. Dongses, former state president-elect. Because Dr. Dongses died before he could be inaugurated as second state president, the Government decided to commemorate his memory by using the 1969 silver rand as a commemorative issue. Modeling of the design was done by Thomas Sasseen from a drawing of Dr. Dongses by Dr. Irmin Henkel.

The '69 silver rand is the first coin to be struck since the establishment of the Republic to bear the Republican coat-of-arms on the reverse, instead of the Springbok which normally is depicted.

The crowns of South Africa can make an interesting collection for the serious collector of dates (or of just types). But he should be warned that he is facing a fair challenge in attempting to organize a date collection.

Although most of the modern silver one-rand coins have been produced in sizable quantities and are readily available, many of the earlier five-shilling



Key date of the South African crown series is the 1959 issue. Only 6,139 pieces were coined.

and 50¢ pieces were struck in quantities totalling only a few thousand or hundred-thousand. Few dates are extremely difficult to acquire; many dates are available in top condition at very modest prices.

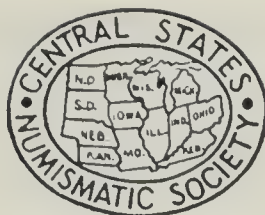
Nonetheless, South African crowns offer an intriguing challenge that CAN be met! ★



South African President Stephanus J. P. Kruger, impatient to have coins circulating bearing his portrait prior to his imminent re-election, arranged for a preliminary consignment of new coins struck at the Royal Prussian Mint in Berlin. Only after the first shipment of gold and five-shilling pieces was received and placed in circulation was it discovered — by Kruger's opposition — that the German engraver had goofed. Not only did the reverse depict a South African tented wagon with wrong size front wheels and two shafts instead of one, the obverse portrait of the president bore the initials of the engraver, "O. S.," which translated into Dutch meant "ox!" Immediate orders were issued for the withdrawal of the coins and instructions were passed to Berlin that new dies be prepared. The offending initials removed and the wagon corrected, a second set of 1892 coinage was produced.

Although not a part of the "modern" crown series, the 1892 varieties must be considered when attempting the completion of the entire South African crown series.

Central States



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Address all correspondence regarding The Centinel to the Editor.

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE

The word is: — We're all going to St. Louis for Central States in May. Did you read the convention outline on page 26, March 10th issue of Coin World? We have extra copies on hand, just write us, "Nearly everyone takes Coin World." Look it up if you haven't seen it. Really nice picture of Dave Cooper, only we really don't need the picture to sell the convention. Everyone knows Dave because he ran the A.N.A. show last year at the same place.

Last year was the rehearsal. Come see the outcome of the rehearsal. This will be the second "pay off" for a hard worker, the Host Chairman. You can look around "free" but a nice badge is obtainable for those who make such collections over the years.

All of the official family are members of Central States. It is required that all bourse tables are manned by Central Staters or at least some one in the firm is required to be in good membership standing. A new membership now takes you through April 30, 1972 for \$3.00 (a real bargain). If you are an old member seeking reinstatement the fee is \$4.00. It pays

off to stay in good standing and receive your "Centinel" regularly, providing you keep us advised of your



Dr. F. S. Epps

correct address. These Central States members are really getting some good articles in the recent Centinel issues and the Editor is beaming.

"Meet me in St. Louis, Lou-ie" May 14-15-16.

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NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE BY-LAWS OF CENTRAL STATES NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Governing Board of Central States Numismatic Society hereby recommends the following amendments to the By-Laws:

Article II, Section 8, should be amended to read as follows:

Membership applications, together with the proper amount of dues, shall be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer, who shall cause a notice of the name of each applicant to be published in the Centinel. If no written objection to an applicant's admission is received by the Secretary-Treasurer by the 20th day of the calendar month succeeding the calendar month in which such issue is transmitted to the members, the applicant shall be deemed admitted to membership. If such written objection is received by the Secretary-Treasurer, he shall advise the applicant in writing of the nature of the objection and request an answer thereto. The Secretary-Treasurer shall refer the applicant's answer, if any, together with any other available information relating thereto, to the Governing Board for consideration and action. The Governing Board may either accept or reject such application, in which event the Secretary-Treasurer shall notify the applicant of the Board's decision. In the event of rejection, the applicant's dues payment shall be refunded. Each applicant accepted for membership shall be entitled to the proper form of membership card signed by both the President and the Secretary-Treasurer.

Article II, Section 11, should be amended to read as follows:

Any member violating any provision of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, committing any unfair or unethical act in his dealings with others, unjustly defaming the character of any other member, interfering with activities of the Society, committing a criminal offense, engaging in conduct unbecoming to a member or engaging in conduct prejudicial to the welfare of the Society shall be subject to expulsion or other disciplinary action as hereinafter provided. Proceedings for such expulsion or other disciplinary action shall be initiated by written charges signed by the person making them. Such charges, with particulars thereof, shall be filed with the Secretary-Treasurer, who shall thereupon mail a written copy or summary thereof in an envelope with postage prepaid directed to the accused member at his last address furnished by him to the Society. The accused member shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to enter a written defense to such charges. The matter shall then be referred to the Governing Board which shall determine the case under such rules and regulations as it may adopt. The Governing Board may dismiss such charges, or it may censure, suspend or expel the accused member. It may cause the result of its action to be published in the official magazine of the Society.

An additional section should be added to Article II, reading as follows:

Section 12 Whenever the Governing Board is informed (through sources deemed by the Board to be reliable) that a member has been indicted or otherwise prosecuted for the alleged commission of a criminal offense, the Governing Board may suspend such member pending the final determination of such proceedings. In the event that the Governing Board (through sources deemed by the Board to be reliable) is informed that a member has pleaded guilty to the commission of a criminal offense or has been judicially convicted

of committing a criminal offense, the Board may expel such member unless an appeal is pending from the conviction upon which the expulsion was based and the Board has been informed thereof. A member may be suspended or expelled pursuant to this Section 12, whether or not written charges are brought against him and without compliance with the requirements of the preceding Section 11. The Governing Board may cause the result of its action to be published in the official magazine of the Society.

Article V, Section 5 should be amended to read as follows:

A resolution may be adopted by mail, provided that a copy thereof must first be mailed to all members of the Governing Board and such resolution must be approved by the mail vote of not less than two-thirds ($2/3$) of the members of the Governing Board.

Article VII, Section 2 should be amended to read as follows:

The By-Laws may be amended by an affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds ($2/3$) of the members of the Governing Board, provided, however, that any amendment that changes the composition of the Governing Board or makes any change in substance in the voting rights of the members must be printed in the last regular issue of the Centinel published prior to an annual convention and must be approved by a two-thirds ($2/3$) majority of the members present and voting at the annual membership meeting held during said convention.

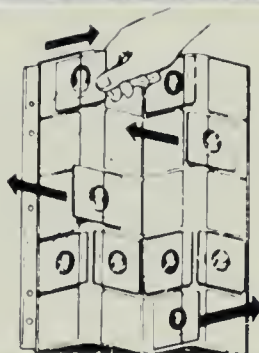
The above amendments will be voted upon at the Membership Meeting to be held at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel, 212 North Kingshighway Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri, on Saturday, May 15, 1971, at 10:00 a.m.

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CENTRAL STATES NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

32nd ANNUAL CONVENTION

Chase-Park Plaza Hotel - St. Louis, Missouri
May 14 - 16, 1971

Host Club Missouri Numismatic Society of St. Louis reports that plans are proceeding at a rapid pace for the Central States Numismatic Society 32nd Annual Convention convening at the lovely Chase-Park Plaza Hotel, 212 N. Kingshighway, St. Louis, Friday through Sunday, May 14-16, 1971. Professional Numismatist Guild officials note that their plans, too, are progressing nicely with an all-out effort to mark the preceding PNG Day, Thursday, May 13, as a memorable occasion.

The facilities and staff of the hotel are pledged to maximum cooperative effort with convention officials to stage the best possible convention. You will be very pleased to discover that all basic convention activities will be located on the first floor of the southeast wing of the Chase bordering on Lindell Boulevard.

Booth location drawings for the 102-dealer Bourse were held at the February 22 meeting of the Host Club. Bourse Chairman John S. Stevenson emphasizes that special attention is being given to proper lighting of the housing spacious Khorassan Room where auction lots also will be on display and where Stevenson will be on the floor at all times to assist participating personnel in resolving any unexpected difficulties. Stevenson urges would-be participating dealers who have not yet applied, to do so promptly as the few remaining tables are fast being reserved. Request for applications may be addressed to Stevenson at 19 Roclare Lane, St. Louis, Mo. 63131.

Exhibitors are reminded that applications must be received at 6301

Wade Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63110 by Chairman Jerry Hillebrand no later than April 30, 1971. Convention registration inquiries may be directed to chairman Charles Hileman at P.O. Box 714, Granite City, Illinois, 62040.

The local committee welcomes the following splinter groups who will participate in the convention at the times and places shown below. Requests for further information should be addressed to the respective individual and address listed:

Check Collectors Round Table, 1:00 PM, Friday, May 14. Palladian Room, 3rd floor, Chase. Robert Flaig, P.O. Box 27112, Cincinnati, Ohio 45227.

Young Numismatists Committee, 10.30 AM, Saturday, May 15. English Room, 3rd floor, Chase. Clarence G. Gould, Chairman, 8308 E. 106th Terrace, Kansas City, Mo. 64134.

International Banknote Society, 2:30 PM, Saturday, May 15. Georgian Room, Lobby Level, Park-Plaza. Mrs Adolph B. Hill, Jr., 4944 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. 63108.

General Hobbies Group. Hours Corresponding with Bourse throughout the convention. Embassy Room, 3rd floor, Chase. Chairman Albert H. Wick, P.O. Box 2242, St. Louis, Mo. 63109 reports that already some 10 groups have expressed participating interest.

Convention Chairman David L. Cooper announces appointment of the following additional Committee Chairmen: William Austin, Communications and Information; Mrs. Marvin (Violet) Burnette, Hospitality Room;

Harry J. Fechte, Photographer; Mrs. Margaret Gould, Banquet; Mrs. Betty Lefman, Ladies Luncheon; Ray O. Lefman, Hotel Liaison; Ora E. Royer, Jr., Security; Glenn Smedley, Educational Forum; Russell Vogelsang, Finance; Paul Whitnah, News Media Liaison; Albert H. Wick, Program. Excepting Austin, Mrs. Burnette, and Smedley, all Chairmen functioned in like capacity at the ANA August 1970 St. Louis Convention hosted by the Missouri Numismatic Society.

Hotel registration cards are available upon request to Chairman Cooper at P.O. Box 5602, Normandy Station, St. Louis, Missouri 63121 (AC 314, 521-7848 - NOTE: New Phone Number). Reservations addressed directly to the hotel at 212 N. Kingshighway, St. Louis, Missouri 63108 should indicate CSNS attendance.

Bernice Stevenson
(Mrs. John S.)
Co-Chairman

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Extends a most cordial welcome to all members and guests of the Central States Numismatic Society 1971 Convention at the Chase Park Plaza Hotel, Kingshighway and Lindell,

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ATTENTION

Here are the dates and locations of future C.S.N.S. Conventions:

May 14-16, 1971	Chase-Plaze Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri
April 28-30, 1972	Red Carpet Inn—Expo. Convention Hall
May, 4-6, 1973	Peoria, Illinois

Invitations for future conventions must be submitted in writing to the Secretary-Treasurer.

DAFFY DEFINITIONS

These "Daffy Definitions," credited to Tom Ward, appeared in the September 1970 "Calcoin News," (California State Numismatic Ass'n)

AU (almost uncirculated) — a coin you almost had to spend, but succeeded in hanging onto.

AUCTION — an arrangement for spending money that you can spend for money that you can't spend.

AUCTIONEER — a silver-tongued orator who persuaded you to reduce your diet in order to spend more money for coins.

CATALOG — a list of coins you can't afford to buy.

CLIPPED MONEY — money you lose in a clip joint.

CONDITION — an impossible word to define numismatically, as no one agrees on what "condition" is — see "fine" and "good."

CURRENCY — money in general. So-called because it flows away from you like the current of the Niagara River.

EXHIBIT — a method by which coin collectors try to make other collectors envious of their property.

FINE — (very fine; extraordinary fine) — applied to any worn coin whose design and inscription is more or less clear.

GOOD — a term applied to any worn and battered coin if slight traces of design and inscription remain.

MEDAL (military) — a decoration you get by spending several years being shot at, and then discover you could buy one for a few dollars anywhere.

NUMISMATICS — a hobby you go goofy about in order to forget your troubles that otherwise might drive you goofy.

RARITY — a coin you want to buy (see: "common coins.")

COMMON COIN — any coin you try to sell (see: "rarity.")

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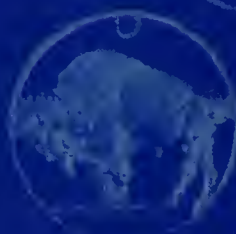
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